TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

In the Senate, during the morning hour, Senater Squire (Wash., --) introduced a bill for the establishment of a National Park in the State of Washington, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. There is a section in the northern part of the extreme Northwestern State which is as yet unsettled, and which explorers declare to be fully equal to the Yellowstone Park in beauty and pictpresqueness, and in some particulars superior to that remarkable reservation.

Senator Cullom (Ill., ---.) was given per-mission to speak on the bill to repeal the Federal elections laws by unanimous consent, although the resolution of Senator Hoar on the Hawaiian question had precedence. The Senator from Illinois directed his attention particularly to the political methods which heretofore have been manifested by the Senator from New York, Mr. Hill, who now, he says, poses as a champion of pure elections. There was a heated colloquy between Senator Collum

and Senator Hill. Senator Cullom said it was idle for Congress to sit supinely down, contented with the false theory that the States had full control of the franchise. It was only necessary to go into the enlightened State of New York to find volumes of proof of the inability or the indisposition of the State to guarantee an honest casting and true counting of honest votes. Did it not, he asked, bring the blush of shame to the cheek of American Senators to think even of the public fact of the gigantic frauds upon decency, the monstrons outrages upon the elective tranchise, which had been perpetrated within the last few months in that great Commonwealth?

A futile attempt was then made to dispose of McGarrahan claim, but as Mr. Teller (Colo., R.), who reported it, and has special charge of it, has not been present yet this session, the bill was passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to Executive business, and at 3:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, there was a small attendance. Mr. Geary (Cal., D.), one of the conferrees on the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, reported that the conferrees were unable to agree, and asked for a further conference, which was

Mr. Harmer (Pa., R.) presented a memorial from workingmen and other citizens of Frankford, Philadelphia, protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill.

Mr. Myers (La., D.) called up the resolution providing for a joint commission to investigate the rank, pay and other matters relating to the personnel of the Navy. This resolution has on several previous occasions proven a bone of contention. Successful filibustering against it occupied the morning hour, and the bill went

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the hill to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. Kilgore (Tex., D.), who submitted the majority report of the Committee on Territories, recommending the admission of Utah, spoke in favor of the bill. He believed that the discontinuance of polygamy removed the | day as unfinished business, and moved that the last objection to the granting of Statehood. Mr. Blair (N. H., R.) feared that polygamy would revive under Statehood, and Mr. Morse (Mass., R.) vigorously denonneed Mormonism. Mr. Rawlings, the Utah Delegate, was heard in his maiden speech in favor of admission. Soon after the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

In the Senate, after the routine morning business was disposed of, the Hawaiian resolution offered on Monday last by Mr. Hoar was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Frye (Me., R.) addressed the Senate. He directed his attention particularly to the statement of Mr. Gray last Monday that the United States flag had been dishonored and made to cover an act of piracy. That statement, of course, Mr. Frye said, could only refer to the conduct of Mr. Stevens as Minister to Hawaii. Mr. Frye gave a sketch of Mr. Stevens's career and drew a parallel between Mr. Blount and the late Minister to Hawaii. He affirmed that Mr. Blount in his report had not written one single unvarnished line of truth, nor given one unprejudiced opinion nor rendered one impartial indement, and he also asserted that in intelligence, in education, in integrity of character, in familiarity with affairs, in experience of life, especially of public life, in knowledge of international law, in acquaintance with the usages and requirements of diplomacy, in devotion to the interests and honor of his country, in fidelity to our Christian civilization, Mr. Stevens is paramount to Mr. Blount, and no President could change that condition.

Mr. Vest replied, commenting upon what he termed the partisanship of Senators Hoar and

Mr. Gray (Del., D.) then cited numerous precedents for the appointment of Mr. Blount as commissioner without the consent of the Senate.

The Hoar resolution went over till to-mor-Pow without action. Mr. Morrill (Vt., R.) addressed the Senate on the tariff question. His remarks were particularly addressed to a definition of the difference between protection and free trade, which latter, he contended, is a dismal failure. One great difference, he said, between those who now favor a protective tariff and those who favor revenue reform appears to be that the protective party seeks to find work and good wages for the many, while the reformers are struggling to find good wages without work for the many in the Executive patronage pasture; but that pasture, even with the paramount aid of Honolulu, is likely to be overstocked.

The Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hudson (Kan., D.) by unanimous consent called up a bill granting the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railroad right of way through Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution ordering an inquiry into the practice of giving premiums for excess of speed in the new war vessels, The resolution alleged certain irregularities and the collusion of the designers of the ships in the Navy Department with the contractors. The resolution was referred. Mr. Myers (La., D.) moved that the House

go into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution providing for a joint commission bustering began at once. But after much time being wasted, the resolution was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whale on the bill admitting U ah as a State. The Republicans did not offer any determined opposition to the bill and it passed without a

Before adjournment the resolution of Mr. Bitt, calling for the correspondence in the

### Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

# Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemicts, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

extension of the period to be covered by the correspondence to March, 1889, the beginning of the Harrison Administration, was taken up and passed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

In the Senate "red-tape" practices in Governmental affairs, especially in the Postoffice Department, were discussed during the consideration of a bill brought in by Mr. Cockrell from the "Commission to inquire into the status of the laws regulating the Departments." That is, it is intended to get rid of a great deal of red-tape business and waste of time and labor in the Postoffice Department. It was advocated by Mr. Cockrell, who wanted it pushed to a quick passage.

Change is not always reform, Mr. Gorman suggested in an ironical tone of voice. It is better, he thought, to go a little slower in adopting the ideas of new men suddenly elevated to high places who imagine, in the early days of their careers, that they have discovered many matters that ought to be changed. Mr. Gorman indicated that his experience had taught him that such "reformers" were not altogether safe.

Messrs. Cullom and Cockrell showed that the proposed changes had not originated with those Department officials. On the contrary, the Department officials were not rushing in for "reform," but that considerable trouble had been experienced in convincing those officials of the necessity for the proposed change, which now they are most ardently

supporting. Mr. Vance, (N. C., D.) from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back favorably the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws, and it was placed on the

Mr. Voorhees (Ind., D.) introduced a bill for the coinage of silver dollars, the retirement of small denominations of gold and paper and for other purposes, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senate bill to repeal a clause in the last pension appropriation bill, which prohibits the payment of pensions to persons residing some business on the calendar. The first bill in foreign countries, except in the case of reached was the one in reference to the famous | disabled pensioners, was taken from the calendar and passed.

> In the House the Dockery bill for improving methods of accounting in the Postoffice Department. This is the bill to change the money-order system, and passed.

Mr. Pendleton (W. Va., D.) called up the celebrated McGarrahan bill and moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. A small filibuster was at once started, a division demanded and the the bill went over until to-morrow as unfin-

Mr. Wheeler (Ala., D.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill admitting Arizona Territory as a State. Mr. Hooker (N. Y., R.) made the point of no quorum, and the yeas and nays were ordered. As the necessary quorum failed to appear, owing to the fact that the Remotion of Mr. Wheeler, adjourned until to-

#### FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

In the House, Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge (Ky., D.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. Mr. Pendleton (W. Va., D.) called up the McGarrahan bill, which came over from yester-House go into Committee of the Whole for its

Mr. Sayers (Tex. D.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, demanded a division on Mr. Pendleton's motion, and then made the point of no quorum. Tellers were of an hour a quorum appeared and the motion was agreed to-179 to 11.

After the bill had been read Mr. Pendleton moved that the committee rise and report it favorably to the House. To this Mr. Sayers objected. The whole House gathered about Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Sayers in the center aisle, and there was much confusion. Finally Mr. Pendleton said that as the opponents of the bill seemed determined to prevent it from coming to a vote be would occupy the remaining five minutes himself. He thereupon delivered a forcible and earnest appeal in favor of the claimant, which was listened to with interest and applauded at its conclusion.

Mr. Wheeler (Ala., D.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to admit Arizona Territory as a State. The Republicans, as on yesterday, retrained from voting, but a quorum was finally secured, and agreed to. The bill was read by sections for amendment, with the result that the bill was amended in several particulars. Section 3 was | Council to form a Provisional Government of amended so as to provide for one Representative in the 53d and 54th Congresses, instead of the 54th and 55th.

At 3:30 Mr. Wheeler moved that the bill be favorably reported to the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wheeler then moved the previous question, and the amendments were agreed to en

On the final passage of the bill Mr. Everett (Mass., D.) demanded the yeas and nays; which resulted in the passage of the bill by a vote of yeas 185, nays 61.

As soon as the Arizona Statehood bill had passed the House, Mr. Wheeler (Ala., D.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill for the admission of New Mexico to the Union. This was agreed to and the bill read. Mr. Wheeler then moved | cases, However, friends of the ex-soldier would that the committee rise and report it to the

Mr. Bingham (Pa., R.) spoke against the bill, and Mr. Pierce (Colo., P.) in its favor. to bring the Pension Bureau into disrepute The latter thought Oklahoma should also be

This diverted the discussion and the question of admitting Oklahoma and New Mexico was temporarily sidetracked.

At 5:20 the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow without reaching

#### SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

In the House, there was begun the consideration of the urgency deficiency bill, and an item for Special Examiners in the Pension Bureau provoked a lively discussion of the pension policy. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, led the attack, and was supported by Maj. Lacey, of Iowa, who, as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, has had occasion to investigate the management of the Pension Bureau under this Administration. Mr. Cannon stated that the Commissioner of

to investigate the personnel of the Navy. Fili. Pension Office had been called before the Committee on Appropriations and asked many questions in regard to the conduct of business. The Commissioner of Pensions stated that the actual saving resulting from the investigations for fraud since May 1, when that ruling of Commissioner Lochren went into effect, was something over \$1,000,000. On cross examination it appeared that the exact amount which was saved during this period was only \$31,000. Mr. Dingley (Me., R.) asked whether this \$31,000 included the reductions as well as the disallowances for fraud.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Cannon, Continuing, he said that the Commissioner of Pensions had stated that in the conduct of the business of his office, which disburses from \$150,000,000 to \$160,000,000 to over 1,000,000 persons, there was no more fraud than in the ordinary conduct of business in the courts.

Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) asked Mr. Cannon who had changed the construction of Order

Mr. Cannon replied that it was done by the present Commissioner of Pensions and the pesent Secretary of the Interior. The 51st Congress made two appropriations, certainly one, to meet the requirements of this law, and appropriated \$150,000,000 for pensions, a larger portion of which were adjudicated under that law. When the 52d Congress came in, with its 140 Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, that Congress appropriated the meney to meet the requirements of this law, and did it with the approval of the Democratic House. But in the appropriation bill of the 52d Congress was an amendment which revoked Rule 164, promulgated during the Administration of President Harrison, which affected

400,000 pensioners. The Democratic House had refused to accept the amendment, and it was stricken out of the bill. But in May, 1893, with William Lochren Commissioner of Pensions, Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior, and Grover Cleveland President of the United States, the Pension

Office made haste to revoke this Order No. 164,

Hawaiian affair, amended so as to include an | thus cutting off about 400,000 pensioners, and

Mr. Cannon believed that a soldier 75 years of age was entitled to a pension, and should be put on the list without controversy; he believed that 75 per cent. of the men of that age who had gone through the war were physically and mentally disabled.

He spoke of the tardiness with which cases were adjudicated under the present Administration as compared with the previous Administration. He stated that under the Cleveland Administration 44,000 certificates had been issued, while during a corresponding period of Gen. Raum's Administration of the Pension Office 124,000 pensions had been granted-nearly three times as many.

"There were 300,000 cases," said Mr. Cannon, "awaiting adjudication under the law of 1890, and there are 300,000 cases in jeopardy at this

"Some one may ask," said Mr. Cannon, in conclusion, "whether I intend to attack the Pension Office. No, I do not; but I intend to attack the atmosphere of the Pension Office, which is now about 20 degrees below normal." Mr. Livingston defended the policy of the Administration in regard to pension matters. He spoke of the numerous cases of fraud against the pension laws, and instanced cases in the Arizona, New Mexico, and Albany districts. He was frequently interrogated by Mr. Van Voorhis; Mr. Baker (N. H.), Mr. Pickler, and Mr. Dingley.

Mr. Lacey (Iowa, R.) made an earnest speech n favor of the soldiers and in criticism of the Administration and the policy of the Pension Office in suspending pensions pending an investigation of charges secretly brought. In Venice, in the olden days, there was the institution of the "Lion's Month," in which charges against anyone might be secretly dropped, and the charges would be examined secretly. In our day there was no "Lion's Mouth," but the letter-boxes answered the same purpose, and charges sent secretly by mail were investigated, and, pending an investigation, the pensioners

were suspended. In speaking of the disability pension law, Mr. Lacey said that, no matter whether a man were a lawyer or a minister, if he were disabled from performing manual labor, he was entitled to a disability pension just as much as an opportunity for annexation, and condemns one who depended upon his labor for his living. his acts. There had been many charges of frauds, he said, but he would like any gentleman on the floor to instance, if he could, any cases occur-

ring in his district. After a few minutes' delay, Mr. Livingston (Ga., D.) stated that he knew of a case of fraud in his district.

"Good!" said Mr. Lacey; "we have one case in Georgia-one case out of many thoupoint of no quorum raised. The morning sands, But what is fraud in Georgia may wear hour expired in an effort to get a quorum and a different aspect in Illinois or Iowa;" and it was just possible that the gentleman from Georgia might regard any man who helped to put down the rebellion as having been guilty of fraud. "In 1863," he said, "the boys went marching through Georgia; in 1893, Georgia

goes marching through the boys." Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) stated that he had not witnessed any more pitiable spectacle on this floor than the line of defense of the ex-Union publicans refused to vote, the House, on soldier adopted by Mr. Lacey. He did not adherents in the position of opposition against lawsuppose that there was an honest ex-Union soler in the country who would stand up and defend fraud and object to an investigation. In | Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of conclusion, he said that no more iniquitous law | the Provisional Government by the United States had ever been framed than the law of July 1,

Mr. Morse (Mass., R.) said that he was surulent pensioners living in every community. He considered that statement a libel on many brave men and on the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mr. Morse repudiated the statement. He said that the Democrats were too cowardly to strike out pension legislation entirely, but knocked down one man here and another there. "They execute a pensioner appointed, and after consuming three-quarters | first and try him afterward," was the way he put it. If a man must be a pauper before he can become a pensioner, then he was in favor of abolishing all pension laws and making the pensioners paupers dependent on the various communities, and not National paupers. At 5:10 the House adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

In the Senate, at 12:18 the President's message was received and read. A wrangle followed, the Administration Democrats wishing the instructions to Willis not to be read and others desiring their publicity. Finally they

Three of the papers were read. Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a bill providing that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country by annexation, cession, or otherwise, the President of the the motion to go into Committee of the Whole | United States may appoint a Governor and Council of Five, whose acts shall be subject to the revision of Congress, such Governor and

> such country. Mr. Morgan also offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives on the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Dolph made a set speech on the tariff, after which the Senate at 5:20 adjourned.

In the House, the urgent deficiency bill was taken up, interrupted for a while by the reading of the message.

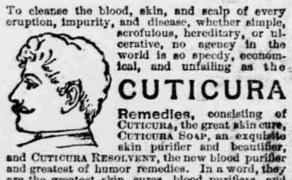
Mr. Baldwin (Minn., D.) took the floor. He believed the President was a true friend of the soldier. He defended the present pension policy and enlogised Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Dingley (Me., R.) did not see the necessity for an augmented exemining force in the field, for it did not expedite the settlement of hold the Administration to a strict account for its use of this money. The Republicans objected to the studied attempt of the Democrats when they conveyed the impression that frauds were the rule and the honest pensioner the exception. Of the 12,822 cases suspended on suspicion between May 27 and November 1, 9,128 were restored to the rolls without a line of new evidence, and only in deference to the popular outcry. And of the 3,750 cases still any conclusion in regard to the New Mexico under suspension but few of them were suspended for fraud, but because of the changed

construction of the act of 1890. Mr. Cooper, Indiana, took issue with the statement made by Mr. Cannon on Saturday that 400,000 pensioners had been dropped or placed in jeopardy since May, 1893. He said he had just received a statement from the Pension Bureau giving the statistics up to Dec. The total number suspended was 12,488. Of these 8,357 had been restored to the rolls; 527 had been reduced, and there were dropped not

Gen, Sickles did not think any one political party should claim a monopoly of affection and Pension Office had been called before the Comdorse his statement that not one case of fraudulent pension had ever passed through his hands. And said, in conclusion: "No party will rule long in this country, and no ruler will possess or deserve the confidence of the American people who casts unmerited stain on the pension-rolls of this Nation." The committee rose without finishing the

reading of the bill. It is very hard on a young man to spend two months deciding which of two girls he will choose for his wife, and then to find out when he proposes that neither of them will have him. - Life.

#### MANLY PURITY



are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and bumor remedies of modern times, and may be used in the treatment of every humor and disease, from eczema to scrofula, with the most gratifying and unfailing success. Sold everywhere.

Potter Drug and Chemical Corp., Boston.
"How to Cure Blood Humors" malled free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough hands and fall-ing hair cured by CUTICURA SOAP. RHEUMATIC PAINS In one minute the Cuticura Antiatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

## had thus committed an act which was akin to a HAWAIIAN SETUATION.

The President's Message to Congress on that Sameet

The President in his message to Congress on the Hawaiian situation says that although he cannot amounce any definite change in the situation from what was detailed in his annual message, yet he is convinced that the difficulties are now in the way of a satisfactory solution. He continues?

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If National honesty is to be disregarded and a desire or territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our Government and the behavior which the conscience of our people

emands of their public servants. The President states that when the Administration entered upon its duties there was pending before Congress an important treaty, providing for annexation, additionally important because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than 2,000 miles from our nearest seacoast. It also appeared that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered by a Provisional Government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler. Extraordinary haste characterized all the transactions connected with this treaty, and although it was stated by the President's message accompanying it that the overthrow of the monarchy was in no way promoted by this Government, it was counterbalanced by a protest from the deposed Queen stating that she had yielded to the superior force of the United States. Choosing to investigate the truth of this protest, the President selected Mr. James Blount, whose report he now transmits, and which is backed by evidence of a high character, also transmitted.

The President reviews Mr. Stevens's report, hints at unscrupulous ambition on his part, is convinced that he was watchfully waiting for

The President tells the story of the incidents in Hawaii as he has found them out to be, coming to the conclusion that Hawaii was forcibly taken possession of by the United States forces, without the consent or wish of anyone in the islands except that of the United States Min-

"Therefore," he says, "the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek." The President goes on to say:

The United States having allied itself with the Queen's enemies, had recognized them as the true Government of Hawaii, and had put her and her stand the power of the United States, but she be-Minister, the palace, the barracks, and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would prised at the statement made in the President's | thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while last message that there were numbers of fraud- | protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the Provisional Government, and that she vielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. This protest was delivered to the chief of the Provisional Government, who indersed thereon his acknowledgment of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those as-

suming to constitute the Provisional Government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge the Provisional Government, with this unanswered protest in its hand, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the Queen from power and for a sale of her

As the President apprehends the situation we are brought face to face with the following

The lawful Government of Hawaii was overtraceable to and dependent for its success upon its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called

the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains

and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government. But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the Provisional Government from the steps of the

Government building. And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens's recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the en-

lightened justice of the United States. Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, the President will not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this nessage, I have directed him to so inform the Provisional Government.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in the President's opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the hoast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American XX Envelopes, in beautiful assorted colors, I Penhold people if they favor the edious dectrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by in- locality; everybody buys; splendid profits; send for direction a strong power may with impunity

despoil a weak one of its territory. By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States, and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has been done, which a due regard for our National character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair.

The Provisional Government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that Government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular Government, and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power. The President applies the principles of inter-

national courtesy and justice to this case. The

Queen surrendered not to the Provisional Government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally, until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore, the Provisional Government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by tacit consent, but through the positive acts of some members of that Government who urged her peaceful submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington. The President takes up the predicament of

the members of the Provisional Government and their supporters, who, "though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the Government of the Queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that in our effort to rectify

the wrong committed some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation on the part of the Queen or violence and bloodshed in

any quarter. In the belief that the Queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions, and in view of the fact that both the Queen and the Provisional Government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that in any event the Provisional Government by its own declared limitation was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," the President hoped that after the assurance to the members of that Government that such union could not be consummated be might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon his power, he instructed Minister Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of his desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the Provisional Government and a recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored Government should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease, he has not thus far learned that she is willing

which his plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful Executive mediation. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, con-

to yield them her acquiescence. The check

quers scrofula, catarrh and rheumatism. BLUE EYES AND BULLETS. Men With Orbs of that Shade Are the Best

Marksmen. The annual report of Lieut. C. L. Collins, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of Colorado, shows some interesting facts. Nationally, the result of one year's competition land, 88.82; Ireland, 87.41; France, 84; Denmark, 83.91; Scotland, 80; Germany, 76.80; Canada, 76.30; Belginm, 74; United States, 72.73; England, 68.79; Mexico, 65; East Indies, 65; Sweden, 60.53; West Indies, 58; Russia, 57.78; Italy, 55; Holland, 45; Wales, 35; Australia, 10. There were but one Australian and

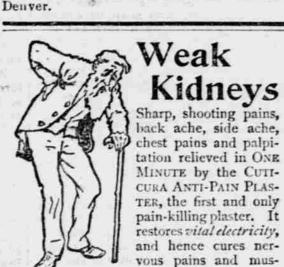
two Welchmen in the competition. Of the 2,200 officers and enlisted men classified as practicing in the Department, 65.77 per cent, were born in the United States; of these 82.73 per cent. are white and 17.27 colored. Compared as to their merit at the target the whites scored 80.42 and the colored men 50.58. In his table showing the merits of the troops and their hight, men six feet tall and over rank 83.06 per cent, and 5.5 men 69.56. It is almost a steady plane down hill from six feet to five feet five inches,

Men with light blue eyes rank highest, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown, and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top, but followed in this instance by slate blue, light brown, dark brown, black, and dark

There is but one troop of Indians in Gen. McCook's command, being L of the 2d Cav. that the Queen, instead of finally abandoning her power, had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority; and yet of the entire Department. This, however, is for troop work. Whites beat them individually.

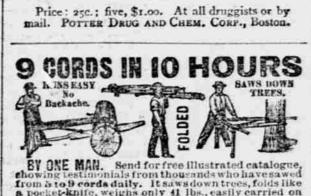
Federation of Labor.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor was adjourned Tuesday. The location for the convention of next year was chosen before the adjournment. The cities of Indianapolis and Denver were both thrown without the drawing of a sword or the | candidates. The Mayors of both cities sent firing of a shot by a process every step of an invitation to the Federation to hold its next which, it may safely be asserted, is directly | Convention in their municipality. In addition to this the Real Estate Exchange of Denver the agency of the United States acting through asked for the selection of that city. A vote was taken, which resulted in the selection of



Weak Sharp, shooting pains, back ache, side ache, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUII-CURA ANTI-PAIN PLAS-

yous pains and muscular weakness.



Mention The National Tribune. W everywhere, to sell the Wonder Stationery Pack age, in a neat, handsome box, containing 21 sheets exer, 2 Pens, 1 Pencil, 1 Blotter, 12 late Popular Songs, elegant Embossed Art Picture, finished in 7 o'l color No saide jewelry; no peor goods; complete satisfaction guaranteed; a large number can be casily sold in you one at once for your own use at least; sample mailed and special terms to Agents for 25 cents (postal note).

two men with a cross-ent-saw. 73,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot-saw. First order accures agency FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 241 to 249 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ili-

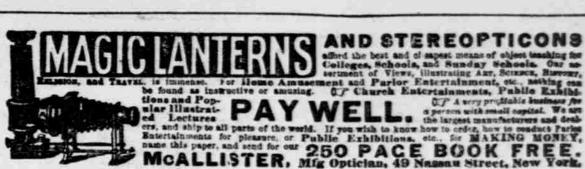


Mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

AWELL DRILLING MACHINERY MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.Y. MOUNTED OR ON SILLS, FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH SEND FOR CATALOGUE Mention The National Tribune.

POSITIVELY FREE.
Our New ORGAN and PIANO BOOK.
Colored Portraits. Special Offers, and
full Particulars of all our famous ORGANS AND PIANOS. Sold to anyone at wholesale price, for Cash or on Terms to Suit.
Organs \$27.50. Pianes \$175.00. CORNISH & CO. WASHINGTON NEW JERSEY. MentionThe National Tribune.

155 Words and 2 75 Complete FREE Any one sending 15c. for 3 months' subscription to fine 64 column Story Paper will receive all the above Free. E. F. NASON, Publisher. 181 Church Street, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune



Mention The National Tribust. FREE CURE.

ALHAVIS is a positive cure for Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases. It is from the new Polynesian shrub, KAVA-KAVA (botanical name: Piper Methysticum) described in New York World, Feb. 8, 1893, and Medical Guzette, of Dec., 1892. Endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure and Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure and Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure and Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure and Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diseases, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diseases, Diseases, Bright's Every World Specific Cure for Kidney And Bladder Diseases, Dise or if you will send us Twenty Cents (postage stamps will do) to pay express charges, we will send you One Bottle by express prepaid. FREE. We know ALHAVIS is a Positive Cure, and we do this to prove to you its wonderful effects. Give your Post-office and nearest Express Office. Address CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., Albany Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

# SAPOLIO

GEORGE E. LEMON,

and patentability of inventions and validity of patents. Rejected applications presecuted. All business relating to patents

promptly attended to.

Opinions rendered as to the novelty ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

Send for 67-Page Pamphlet.

Ell Perkins tells a story of a Frenchman, Baron St. Albe, who, when he Spring in Saratoga spout from the bowels of the earth through solid rock 80 feet from the surface and then fly an additional 20 feet into the air, dropped his umbrella on the arm of a lady, threw up both of his hands, and exclaimed: "Eh! dis is ze grand spectakle! Suparbe! Magnifique! By gar, he bust up first rate!"

The Frenchman's su-prise and admiration hardly knew any bounds, and no words at his command were

Our Great Army of Readers

find themselves in about the same frame of mind as Baron St. Albe was. When they saw the "suparbe" supplement number issued by The National Tribune, and learned that thereafter they could secure a series of 20 parts of 16 photographic views each, similar in style to the Supplement, and representing the famous "Sights and Scenes of the World," by cutting out the coupon calling for the same part and sending it to us together with

Five Two-Gent Postage Stamps, they were emphatic also in their expressions of the enterprise of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and rejoiced that shows the following result, with a possible score | so great an opportunity had been placed within their easy reach.

of 100. Norway, 98.18: Anstria, 91: Switzer- | Already we have been complimented on the liberality of our offer, and have every assurance that it will

The National Tribune Meant Just Unat It Said, and if any of our readers fail to secure the grandest collection of handsome and interesting views in the world it will be their misfortune and not our fault.

For the benefit of those who did not exactly catch our proposition as already explained, we repeat it again

What The National Tribune Offers Its Readers. Sights and Scenes of the World consist of a magnificent collection of 329 photographic views, 10%xi3in. in stee, of famous places in all parts of the world. With each view is a very interesting descript giving historical and other data, intended to convey a thorough understanding of the subject represent

These photographic views are bound in parts, there being **twenty** parts altogether, each one **containing 16** views. These several parts may be obtained by our readers by sending to our office the coupon, such as may be found upon another page of this issue, together with five two-cent postage stamps, upon receipt of which the part called for will be mailed by us to the address given. The coupon for Part 2 app ars on page 4 of this issue. Cut coupon out and mail it to the Coupon Department, National Tribune, together with five two-cent stamps, for part 2. Write your

Keep a sharp lookout for the parts as they are called for by the coupons each week, and be sure that your order is promptly sent in.

# A BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PICTURE.



HOW TO OBTAIN CHRISTMAS PICTURE.

At an immense expense we have had designed and executed for our own special use an exquisite CHRISTMAS PICTURE. ENTITLED Delivering Her Christmas Presents.

SOLID SILVER WATCH. HUNTING CASE.

Offer No. 18. No. 18 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch in a solid coin-silver case. The works are full-size and they are beautifully jeweled. The case is hunting only. Sent to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for \$9.75

MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$9 75.

GOLD WATCH, OPEN FACE. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$9.60.

Offer No. 22, No. 22 is an elegant Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain all the improvements mentioned in No. 26. The case is made by rolling together a sheet of solid gold and another of fine composition metal. The case thus made will wear for years. It looks just like a \$100 solid gold watch, and it will bring a ha sum in cash or exchange. Price, delivered.......89.60

SOLID 14k. GOLD WATCH. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$32.80.

Offer No. 26.

No. 26 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem-wind and set, quick train (18,000 beats to the hour), plain regulator, and all improvements. The case (hunning only) is made of solid 14k, gold, U. S. assay. It weighs 2 oz., and is a beauty. We save subscribers many dollars, and sell this elegant watch, delivered free, for \$32.80

It would be impossible to attempt to describe it in The National Tribune's beauty. Its size is 15x30 inches. The cost of such a picture would be fully \$5 at any of the art stores. HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND SEND IT together with 15 cents, to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE Coupon Department, Washington, D. C., and we will mail you a copy of DELIVERING HER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



POPULAR HOLIDAY GIFT.

Folding Mirrors at Less Than Cost of Manufacture.

A morocco leather finished cover, beveled plate-glass, either round-cornered, like above illustration, 5 by 7, or square cornered, 6 by 8. Only a few left, at the extremely low price of \$1.25, postage prepaid. **HUNTING CASE GOLD WATCH.** 

MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$10.80. Offer No. 23.

No. 23 has works like No. 26, and a handsome case THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. | THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D.C.